

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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FURTHER ON GORBACHEV PACT SUMMIT BRIEFING, PRAGUE

Gorbachev Arrives

LD211419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Prague a short time ago on a flight from Geneva.

Kadar Leaves for Meeting

LD211150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, has left for Prague. He is accompanied by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Geza Koltai, director of the International Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. Janos Kadar has been invited by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Kadar Arrives in Prague

LD211333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] We have just received news that Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, has arrived in Prague.

Ceausescu Leaves For Prague

LD211359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- The head of the Romanian party and state Nicolae Ceausescu has left today for Prague. The heads of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact countries are gathering in Prague today to be briefed by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the Geneva talks with U.S. President Reagan.

ATA NOTES 'VERY SECRET' REAGAN-GORBACHEV TALK

AU201055 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 20 (ATA) -- The two day U.S.-Soviet summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev began in Geneva on November 19. The meeting of the chieftains of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism started with a tete-a-tete and very secret talk. The spokesmen of the White House and the Kremlin, and Gorbachev have decided not to give any information on what they will talk.

REGARDLESS OF LEADERSHIP, SOVIETS REVISIONISTS

LD160844 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 85

["Glorious Page of the Struggle of the PLA Against Modern Revisionism" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 16 /ATA/ -- The principled, resolute and self-denying struggle against modern revisionism in general, and against its most dangerous current, Soviet revisionism, in particular, is a great merit and one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Party of Labour of Albania, ZERI I POPULLIT writes today. In the front of this struggle, in all its decisive stages has been the founder and unforgettable leader of our party, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The historic speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha, submitted 25 years ago, on November 16, 1960, at the meeting of the 81 communist and workers' parties in Moscow, will be commemorated always as the event that served as a decisive turning point in the clash between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, the start of the open, tit-for-tat struggle against the Khrushchevite revisionist treachery. The forceful personality of Comrade Enver Hoxha as Marxist-Leninist theoretician and staunch revolutionary, as an outstanding figure of international communism, illuminated with a rare force.

The stand of the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Moscow meeting is a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism, which is one of the main features with which Comrade Enver Hoxha has imbued the party since its founding. In Moscow, just like in all its struggle against Soviet revisionism, or against any other revisionist current, our party has never been led by mere narrow national motives and interests. In this historic struggle, it intended to defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the genuine interests of the international working class and the freedom-loving peoples, betrayed and trampled underfoot by the revisionists, to defend the lofty interests of our people and socialist homeland.

The struggle waged by the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Moscow meeting was not a common one, it was not a struggle for small and second hand matters, but for great principled questions, that had to do with the fates of socialism and the world communist, revolutionary and liberation movement.

For all capital questions, as are those of the stand towards imperialism, of the war, peace and peaceful co-existence, the roads of transition from capitalism to socialism, the evaluation of Stalin and his work, the stand towards Yugoslav revisionism etc, Comrade Enver Hoxha opposed courageously and with unflinching spirit of principle the anti-Marxist view-points of the Khrushchevites, he defended consistently, with rare mastery and creative spirit, in accord with the new historic conditions, the genuine Marxist-Leninist positions.

In the Moscow meeting, Comrade Enver Hoxha dealt a heavy blow at the attempts of N. Khrushchev to impose his revisionist course on the whole of the international communist and workers' movement and on all socialist countries, to turn them into appendixes of the unprincipled and chauvinistic policy of the Khrushchevite leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Enver Hoxha denounced from principled positions and through numerous facts, the brutal violations of these principles by the Soviet revisionists and the savage hostile activity and their plots against the PLA and Socialist Albania.

The 25 years that have passed since the speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Moscow meeting of the 81 parties, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses further on, have incontestably proved how decisive and vital has been the principled struggle of our party against revisionism, in defence of Marxism-Leninism.

Albania stood and stands as an impregnable fortress of socialism because the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha successfully withstood the pressures of revisionism.

The process of the historic struggle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism, which was clearly reflected in Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech in Moscow, brought about the differentiation in the ranks of the communist and workers' movement between the Marxist-Leninist and revisionist, between the genuine proletarian revolutionaries and the revisionist renegades of revolution. Alongside the PLA new Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations were founded and consolidated in different countries of the world. They pledged to carry forward the cause of the working class, which was betrayed and abandoned by the revisionists.

Life would also confirm the correctness of the analysis made by the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha, that support for the course of the Khrushchevite revisionism would have been of very grave consequences for the revolutionary communist movement of the working class and peoples, would bring it bitter defeats and disillusionments, that this course would be fatal for the fates of socialism in the Soviet Union itself.

However, as our party has constantly emphasized, the struggle against modern revisionism, first of all against Soviet modern revisionism, has not ended. It will be a long struggle, which continues and will ceaselessly continue for the good of Marxism-Leninism, revolution and the peoples. The Party of Labour of Albania is determined to wage this struggle with unwavering consistency and carry it through to the end.

Regardless of the changes in the leadership of the Soviet Union, of the fact who comes to power in Kremlin, they remain revisionists in ideology, they are imperialists in policy, they are enemies of Marxism-Leninism and the peoples, with whom the PLA and the Albanian people will never reconcile. The stand of our party and country towards Soviet social imperialism, as well as towards American imperialism the two superpowers [as received], which are responsible for the sufferings and miseries imposed on the peoples and who are threatening the world with nuclear war, is clear-cut.

As the first secretary of the CC of the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia has stated, "Albania has not had and will not have relations, be they of any kind, with the United States and the Soviet Union". Our country has been and remains a resolute opponent to their oppressive, expansionist and aggressive policy.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech at the meeting of the 81 communist and workers' parties in Moscow is completely relevant and has the same great importance today as well. It continues to be a powerful weapon in the struggle against modern revisionism of all hues, the Soviet, Yugoslav, Eurocommunist or Chinese. It inspires the communists and the working people of our country to be always principled and loyal to Marxism-Leninism, as Comrade Enver was, to always be on the alert and unflinching before the enemy, difficulties and dangers, as he was, to work and fought with that revolutionary spirit and lofty sense of responsibility for the sacred cause of Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and socialism, as our immortal leader Comrade Enver Hoxha worked and fought ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

TANJUG REPORTS ON ALBANIA-SFRY TRADE AGREEMENT

LD161610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- The trade talks between Yugoslavia and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania ended in Tirana today with the signing of an agreement on the exchange of goods and services in the period 1986-1990 and a protocol for 1986. The agreement and the protocol were signed by Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, and Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The agreement for the period 1986-1990 envisages trade to the value of \$680 million in both directions, 20 percent more than the volume realized in the current 5-year period. The planned volume of reciprocal deliveries represents a further increase and promotion of trade cooperation between the two countries, based on the principles of economic benefit to both sides, equality, and mutual respect.

In the coming 5-year period the SFRY will export to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania ferrous and nonferrous metal products, machines and equipment, agricultural and food products, raw materials and products of the chemical industry, and consumer goods. In the same period the SFRY will import from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania electricity, chromium ore and minerals, chemical raw materials and products, exotic fruits and agricultural products, tobacco and consumer goods.

The protocol for 1986 envisages trade to the value of \$125 million in both directions 25 percent more than the anticipated volume of trade for 1985.

Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, was received by Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Council of Ministers. On this occasion talks were conducted on the promotion of trade and broader economic cooperation. The promotion of cooperation in other areas was also discussed.

THOMAI AFFIRMS 'SELF-RELIANCE' IN FAO SPEECH

AU201206 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 20 Nov

[Text] Tirana, November 20 (ATA) -- At the debate of the 23rd session of the General Conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAO, the floor was also taken by the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai who said among others:

The fall or stagnation of the agricultural production, the shortages in many foodstuff products, the abandonment of the countryside, the increase of foodstuff prices etc, have become typical phenomena which have hindered the development of agriculture.

The profound economic-political crisis, coupled with the weather-related difficulties over recent years, have accelerated the rates of the decline of agricultural production. In some areas of Africa, Asia etc, the agrarian and food situation is rather grave and a large section of the population is suffering from the accentuated shortages in food-stuffs, as a result of which millions of people have died and millions are living under the conditions of hunger and complete impoverishment.

The delegation of the PSR of Albania would like to point out that the main causes of such a grave situation are to be found in the plundering neocolonialist policy of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, which have always tried to obstruct the independent development of agriculture in other countries.

They use the so-called "aids" and credits, the capital investments and the introduction of new technologies as means for exploitation and economic-political expansions, for the oppression and the establishment of dictate and control over the peoples of the less developed countries.

After emphasizing some of the main aspects of the agrarian food policy in the PSR of Albania, Comrade Themie Thomai said:

Development of Socialist Albania is taking place at fast rates. It bears no comparison with the past from a quantitative point of view and has assumed an entirely new content. When we recall that our people set out on this road of development with an almost non-existent industry, with a backward agriculture, with emptied bank vaults and finances, such a development seems unbelievable, but it's true. Through our efforts, toil and sweat we overcame the numerous difficulties and today we are realizing the extended socialist reproduction by relying entirely on our own financial and hard currency resources, without foreign aids or credits. It is a fact that our agricultural production increases at average rates 2-3 times higher than the population growth, meeting in this way the needs of the people for the main foodstuffs and those of industry for raw materials. The foreign trade balance is also positive.

This correct policy of self-reliance has been worked out by the architect of Socialist Albania, the outstanding and unforgettable leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The growing stability in the agricultural production, which is five times higher than 40 years ago, was displayed during 1985, too. Despite the unprecedented natural difficulties our country scored high results in agriculture. These transformations of agriculture and the ecological environment, this successful coping with extreme natural difficulties can be achieved only in the genuine socialist society whose aim is the raising of the welling of the entire population.

Our country considers the agrarian food policy as an inseparable part of the overall strategy of the economic development for the guaranty of the freedom and sovereignty, the rise of the wellbeing of the working masses today and in the future.

Comrade Themie Thomai said in conclusion:

The delegation of the PSR of Albania is of the opinion that the efforts for the solution of the agrarian-food problems in the world are inseparable from the resolute struggle the peoples should wage to ensure their economic independence, which is equal to political independence, against the imperialist plunder, exploitation and every form of dictate and foreign interference.

FIRST FRG ECONOMICS DELEGATION GOING TO ALBANIA

LD081924 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Cologne 8 Nov (DPA) -- A German economic delegation will travel to Albania for the first time on Monday [11 November]. The visit is intended to provide information about expansion of economic relations, Otto Rudolf, head of the delegation and a member of the Eastern Committee of German Industry, said on Friday in Cologne. German exports to the value of DM41 million in 1984 had consisted largely of high technology goods. Imports had been to the value of DM42 million.

CHANGING OF MUSLIM NAMES CALLED 'REVIVAL'

AU152010 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Orlin Zavorov article: "Echoes -- the Reborn Spirit of Self-Awareness"]

[Text] For the Bulgarian people the awareness of their land, people, state, and cultural-historical continuity, in spite of the vicissitudes of fate, are unchanging values, the unity of which has served as an indestructible support for the people's development over 1300 years. This unity maintains the people's will to fight slavery and the vitality of the people's aspiration for freedom, independence, social advance, and socialism. The feeling for this unity is the mainspring of the people's might and of its historical achievements.

In the address of the Bulgarian provisional government to the Bulgarian people of April 1869 it is stated: We regard you as nothing other than brothers who live with us in the same homeland and who shares the same torments. "We offer you our fraternal hand. We do not wish to settle religious accounts.... Brother Muslims! In free Bulgaria there is room for all of us."

What philosophical insight, what wisdom of thought, what faithfulness to the root of kinships, what inexhaustible will for unification, what an unbridled impulse toward the beginning of beginnings and toward the new supports of spiritual might! And this was in the years when our people was deprived of the right to possess its own state, when every -- albeit most innocent -- flash of Bulgarian spirit was punished by a beating at the stake or by being swept from the face of the earth together with one's property and family, and when to call oneself a Bulgarian was considered an unforgivable offense against the laws of the enslaver. It was precisely in these years of oppression, barbarity, bloodthirsty violation of all human rights of all kinds, degradation and shame, and mass butchery and hangings, that there was an upsurge in our people of an irrefragable vitality of communion, of awareness of the people's historic immortality, and of the unity of its historical fate, despite the fact that part of the people had been subjected to religious and national assimilation.

Over the course of several centuries the monstrous machine of annihilation called the Ottoman assimilation policy set all its mechanisms in action to utterly destroy the root of national self-awareness, and to eradicate all tracks which lead to the springs of Bulgarian spirituality. Our modern imagination is quite unable to grasp the scale of that barbarity, the depth of the people's torment, the magnificence of the heroic exploit, or the numbers of victims sacrificed. We are still bearing the traces what our enemies did to cut asunder, split, tear apart, and use to set us against each other on the basis of faith, corrupting an already fanatic consciousness.

But in spite of the outward impression of a confused national awareness, the spirit of self-awareness was never eradicated and never killed. Many threads link these Bulgarians with their native land, with their brothers and sisters, and with the historic fate of their motherland. For this reason they have always felt themselves, deep in their hearts, part of the nation's flesh and blood.

This is incontrovertible historical truth, not disputed by world scholarship. Turkish historical writings themselves offer innumerable proofs in support of this thesis.

The time which measures the extent of "recession" into the historical past also exerts a painful, inexhaustible, and insurmountable pull toward itself, toward the community of those who 1,300 years ago named this land Bulgaria and themselves Bulgarians, and bequeathed to future generations the duty to preserve their forefathers' testament of faithfulness to nation and motherland, to everything Bulgarian as something unchanging, age-old, and sacred.

I think everyone must take into consideration the elementary requirement of reason to distinguish between the vicissitudes of the fate of a people and its consciousness and right to maintain its nationality and national individuality. Here one is speaking of the right of a section of Bulgarians, whose ancestors were deprived of their nationality in a most brutal and cynical manner, to return to the ethnic, national life which is their birthright.'

The restoration of the Bulgarian names of a section of our people is of historical significance. Here one is in no way referring to a formal act, an exchange of one name for another. The essence of the revival process, which has continued for more than a century and only found a real opportunity for full expression under socialism, in April Bulgaria, is expressed in the eradication of one of the heavy marks of Ottoman slavery on the body of our people; in the triumph of truth over falsehood, of historical truth over the lies and speculations of the Turkish reaction; in the realization by thousands of Bulgarians of their enforced assimilation by the Ottoman conqueror as their own tragedy; in their return to their ethnic roots; and in the final shaking off by these Bulgarians of a particular awareness with serious sociopolitical, ideological, and political consequences, the essence of which is expressed in a permanent painful duality in thoughts and feelings, which Turkish propaganda is capitalizing on to use for its own expansionist, chauvinist and for the anticommunist aims.

This is the inner choice we have made as Bulgarians, raising our historical thinking to a more lofty footing and linking our own present and future with the communist future of Bulgaria. Our Bulgarian personal name is essential as a deeply realized basis for a high national and human self-confidence, as an indestructible spiritual support, as a powerful reproduction of our own nation.

For us, the ground for calling ourselves Bulgarians and for taking pride in our name stems not only from the fact that we live in Bulgaria and are its citizens, but because we belong to the Bulgarian ethnic community; because we are connected in blood and spirit with the Bulgarian nationality and nation; because we have no other historical existence outside the fate of the Bulgarian people, and our "umbilical cord" is rooted here, in this land; because, just as a river cannot turn away from its sources, so no one is able to renounce his childhood or the truth that he exists; because everything in us, both material and spiritual, is Bulgarian, our forms of thinking and mentality are Bulgarian, because our essence as an individual and a citizen is irradiated by the wonder-working Bulgarian land and its history; because our roots of kinship come not from elsewhere, but are here, in this land, in its historical existence; and because our national memory contains no other truths than those which guide us at the source of our Bulgarian national origin. Our Bulgarian national memory, which in the course of decades has been trampled on, vilified, passed over in silence, shattered and scorned by our enemies -- Pan-Turkism and Pan-Islamism -- has at last powerfully and inexorably made clear its historical continuity as a pledge for immortality in the face of the amazed world of prejudices and delusions and before the infuriated gazes of hostility and treachery.

We have every reason to consider as sacrilege against our national dignity the constant harping for links with everything which the Ottoman enslaver has turned into a symbol of obscurantism, cruelty, corruption, and brutal and uncereimonious oppression of whole peoples. We have no reason to be ashamed that we are Bulgarians, that we call ourselves Bulgarians, and that we are the sons of our motherland of Bulgaria.

For this reason the fabrications, lies, falsifications and hypocritical signs of Turkish bourgeois propaganda and the world reaction about the revival process in Bulgaria arouse in us deep perplexity and scorn. The historical choice has been made -- voluntarily and independently, and it is irreversible, final, and for all time. There is no power that can make us revise this choice.

I feel an irrepressible force of a reborn spirit of self-awareness as a Bulgarian in the whole of my being and through the whole of my being. This is a fruit of my conscious quest for the truth, which I have reached according to the laws of my own scientific and civil conscience. The right to search for the truth and to strive toward it, to defend it against the slanders and curses of the forces of reaction and obscurantism, is as sacred and inviolable as my very right to life, work, and human happiness, to feel joy and sorrow, and to love and hate I do not want these things to be subject to coercion. They are the fruit of the free choice of reason, of a natural and inexorable international maturation, of a conscious self-determination, and an objective manifestation of self-awareness and self-insight. For this reason they are sacred, and accordingly no one has the right to make capital out of them...

The logic of the historical evolution of a people may be contravened, but never annulled and destroyed. The eternally alive awareness of immortality is due to this logic. The effect of this logic is universal in its nature. Every people might say this about itself. And no one has the right to dispute it.

'FASCISTS,' 'EXTREMISTS' RIOTING IN GREECE

AU200900 Sofia BTA in English 2123 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Athens, November 19 (BTA Corr. Boyko Borisov) -- This year too, the anniversary of the bloody clash between the forces of the military junta and a students' demonstration in the National Technical University of Athens in 1973 was marked with a demonstration in the Greek capital. But in contrast to the previous years, this year the demonstration which is antifascist and anti-imperialist in principle, degenerated into actions against the democratic foundations on the country.

A group of youths, which according to the police numbered 500 -- a crowd of various neofascist and extremist groups -- occupied the building of the Technical University, caused riots and clashed with the security services. Sixty persons were wounded and a 15-year old youth was killed.

In connection with these events the minister of interior, Mr. Agamemnon Koutsoylorgas, and the second minister Mr. Athanasios Tsouras handed in their resignations which were not accepted by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. The reason for the resignations, as the published letters of the two ministers to the head of the Greek Government point out, is the death of the 15-year old youth.

In his answer Mr. Papandreu stressed that he appreciates the concern of the two ministers over democracy and their sense of responsibility but that there exist no grounds for their resignation. Three senior police chiefs were dismissed. An official announcement in this connection points out that these measures are being taken until the investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death of the youth is completed.

These actions of the fascist and extremist elements have obviously been planned and organized in advance. They were aimed at disturbing the peace in Greece, at creating an atmosphere of insecurity and mistrust, at destabilizing the political situation in the country and at eroding the authority of the PASOK. [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] government.

The political observers in Athens are categorical that this is the true reason and essence of the events in the Athens Technical University. Since they happen despite of the lack of serious and objective reasons they can be defined in no other way than as an organized provocation of the extreme right circles in the country aided by international reaction. It would be logical to assess these actions as directed against the rightful government of the Hellenic Republic and its peaceloving foreign policy.

FINAL CZECH PLANNING COORDINATION TALKS START

AU201622 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] In the capital, the final Bulgarian-Czechoslovak talks have started on the coordination of the two countries' economic plans. The delegations are led by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia.

STUDENTS CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU202048 Sofia BTA in English 1940 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Plovdiv, November 20 (BTA) -- "The role of the young techno-scientific researchers from the Balkan countries and Cyprus for the consolidation of peace and security, for the further development of the goodneighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans, for their turning into a nuclear-weapon-free zone," this was the topic discussed today by representatives of democratic youth and students' organizations and movements from Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Representatives of the leadership of the World Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth took part in the meeting as observers.

It was stressed that the peaceful constructive proposals of the USSR are met with hope by ever wider circles all over the world. Mankind believes that at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva all possible efforts will be made for improvement and relaxation of the international atmosphere.

REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON GENEVA SUMMIT SESSIONS

20 Nov Afternoon Session

LD202300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The fourth meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, ended today in the Soviet diplomatic mission in Geneva.

The afternoon session began today at 1425. The two statesmen first met for a private talk lasting 15 minutes; they were then joined by members of the delegations. At 1530 Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan began further discussion, which lasted 90 minutes, in the presence only of interpreters. The advisers to both sides, headed by the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, then received a report from the mixed group of experts in the U.S. diplomatic mission in Geneva. After a short discussion the advisors put their conclusions to the two highest representatives. The afternoon meeting ended at 1700.

In the evening, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan attended a reception at the Villa La Gandole given in their honor by Kurt Furgler, president of the Swiss Confederation.

According to the U.S. spokesman, it is not possible to say at present when and how the conclusions of the summit meeting will be announced. This depends on the decision of the highest representatives of the two superpowers which will take place during the dinner being given at this moment in the Maison de Saussure on the outskirts of Geneva, by Ronald Reagan.

Talks Progress; News Blackout

LD201826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1608 GMT 20 Nov 85

[From the "Studio Seven" program, unidentified presenter's telephone interview with station special correspondent Bohumil Horak in Geneva -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Our special correspondent Bohumil Horak is on line from Geneva. Comrade Horak, what is the assessment concerning the deliberations so far?

[Horak] I am greeting all listeners of "Studio Seven" from the Geneva International Press Center. With regard to your question: Because of the mutual agreement that the ongoing talks are strictly confidential, accredited journalists can supply only their thoughts. However, they do agree that the course of the talks so far is satisfactory. Among other things this belief is also based on the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan spent more time attete-a-tete meetings than the original program had envisaged. Instead of the original set 15 minutes after today's third meeting in the building of the Soviet mission, it is a full 177 minutes: that is, according to the calculations of the journalists, 64 minutes yesterday morning, 44 minutes in the afternoon and 69 minutes this morning. The fourth meeting, taking place in the Soviet mission building, opened at half past two and ended only a short while ago.

As the Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said at today's press conference in the afternoon, Mikhail Gorbachev described the talks so far as serious and responsible. We are discussing essential issues, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

There are certainly difficulties which follow from the differing approaches to the issues under discussion, but the very fact that this meeting is taking place and that issues worrying the peoples of our countries and of the whole world are being discussed is important on its own. According to Leonid Zamyatin, at today's talks attention was mainly concentrated on the important international problems, the issues of armament, war and peace.

[Question] Comrade Horak, how are journalists from both sides taking the agreement of the two sides not to provide information about the substance of the talks?

[Horak] It must be said that the majority of the accredited journalists understand this. They understand that this decision was necessary and that it is justified. The issues under discussion are so important that they need discretion also from the media. Anyhow, this journalistic hunger after information will not last too long. As Leonid Zamyatin officially announced today, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will give a press conference in the Soviet mission building tomorrow morning at ten o'clock at which he will assess the results and the course of the talks. The room in which the press conference will take place is not big enough to house more than 250 journalists, so the press conference will be transmitted simultaneously via closed circuit into the International Press Center. The latest news, which still has not been confirmed, is that it will also be transmitted by Eurovision and Intervision.

The decision on the part of the Soviet side to organize a press conference with the participation of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was received by all journalists here in Geneva with open satisfaction. On the other hand, it has not been stated so far how and when the results of the Geneva meeting will be presented by the American side.

[Question] Despite the fact that attention is concentrated above all on the Soviet-American summit meeting, other events are taking place in Geneva?

[Horak] Yes, you are right; but they are all directly or indirectly related to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Today I was present at a press conference given by representatives of the Japanese organization of victims of the atomic bombing from the towns of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. To my question about what they expect from the Geneva meeting, they expressed the hope that the meeting will be successful, and that the very fact that it is taking place is hopeful. This organization has also turned to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan with an appeal to strive for complete elimination of nuclear arms in the whole world and that they should agree on setting up an international conference at which an international agreement on the elimination of nuclear arms should be entered into, and concrete steps for achieving these goals should be set out.

[Question] We have here also a number of questions from our listeners about the program of the wives of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Could you tell us something more about this?

[Horak] Yes, the wives of both politicians truly have an unusual program. This afternoon they took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building of the new International Red Cross Museum. Today's press also returns to their program yesterday when Raisa Gorbachev visited the Geneva town hall, the famous watchmaking museum, the university library which was often visited by Vladimir Ilich Lenin during his stay, and the European center of the United Nations Organization.

The wife of the U.S. President, Nancy, went yesterday to a center where the young undergo treatment for the consequences of drug use. She went on an excursion on Lake Geneva and in a nearby town attended a concert by the local folk group.

This is all from me from Geneva for "Studio Seven" listeners for the moment. Thank you, I look forward to hearing you again.

Gorbachev Summarizes Talks

LD211055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Switzerland -- A joint official ceremony was held at the international conference center in Geneva today upon the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. summit. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, shook hands at the beginning of the ceremony. Kurt Furgler, president of the Swiss Confederation, then delivered a brief opening address and handed the podium over to Mikhail Gorbachev.

You have at your disposal a joint document, Mikhail Gorbachev said. We have accomplished a great deal of work with the President. We have discussed at length, thoroughly and openly, a number of highly significant issues concerning the relations between our countries, as well as the current situation in the world, the problems whose solution very much concerns the interests of our peoples, as well as the peoples of other countries. We based discussion on the intention, confirmed by both sides, to improve the relations between the USSR and the United States, to aid in reducing the danger of a nuclear war, averting militarization of space and halting the arms race on earth. We consider this discussion, taken by itself, as useful. Its results are relatively fully contained in the joint statement, agreed by the two sides. We must be realistic and say openly: The solution of highly significant issues, connected with the task of halting the arms race and strengthening peace, could not be found during this meeting. There continues to remain a substantial difference between us in the views on the principal questions. Nevertheless, we have agreed with the President that our representatives here in Geneva will consistently continue in the effort at seeking mutually acceptable solutions of these highly important issues. We will search for new forms of the development of the mutual Soviet-American relations. We will also arrange further consultations on a number of regional questions in whose majority our attitudes are completely different.

We consider all this, and in particular the coming talks, as useful. However, the true significance of all that we have agreed with the President can be demonstrated only in concrete, practical actions. If we truly want to achieve something, both sides must exert great effort in the spirit of the joint statement adopted. I want to say, in this connection, that the USSR, for its part, will exert every effort in order to achieve cooperation with the United States, practical solutions for the tasks connected with limitation of the arms race, reduction of the accumulated arsenals and safeguarding conditions for a lasting peace between our peoples, a reliable peace on the earth, as well as in space. We declare this with awareness of full responsibility toward our own people, as well as toward the other peoples of the world. We would very much like to hope that the U.S. government will adopt an equally responsible attitude. Then the work which we have accomplished in Geneva in the past few days will not be in vain. In conclusion, I should like to thank sincerely the Swiss Government for the conditions which it provided for our work.

Following Mikhail Gorbachev, President Ronald Reagan delivered a brief address on the joint statement on the USSR-U.S. meeting. The joint document was then signed by the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz.

USSR'S GRISHIN ARRIVES FOR MOSCOW DAYS EXHIBIT

LD201533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee led by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ City Committee. It will attend cultural and social programs within the Days of Moscow festivities in Prague and will meet working people of Prague enterprises.

Meets Kapek; Attends Opening

LD202313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The exhibition "Moscow -- Capital of the USSR" opened in Prague today. Present at the festive opening was a delegation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, led by its first secretary, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Viktor Grishin. It was also attended by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Leading Secretary of the CPCZ Committee in Prague Antonin Kapek, Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee Vaclav David, and other representatives.

The delegation of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom led by Viktor Grishin was received in Prague today by Comrade Antonin Kapek. He acquainted them with the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in politics, economics and the cultural-political sphere. In the discussion they spoke also about the initiative of the working people in the interest of increasing scientific-technical development prior to the coming congresses of the two parties and about the fraternal cooperation in the building of the Prague metro. Comrades Antonin Kapek and Viktor Grishin underlined the need for making the exchange of experience from the life of the two capitals more intensive.

CC MEMBER CRITICIZES CURRENT ECONOMIC MECHANISM

AU140901 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 November carries on page 3 a 2,000-word "abridged transcript" of an interview given by Engineer Ladislav Luhovy, candidate of sciences, general director of the Martin-based Heavy Engineering Plant's Economic Production Unit [VHJ], to Arnost Bak, PRAVDA's deputy chief editor, and Peter Sitanyi, head of the PRAVDA Economic Policy Department. The interview, the place and date of which are not specified, is the first in a new PRAVDA series, to be published every Thursday under the headline "Probes Into Economic Thought." According to an introductory note, the aim of the new series is to find an answer to the question of "why undesirable extensive approaches still prevail in the thinking and conduct of many people" and to offer suggestions for ways of "achieving a more rapid breakthrough, for reacting to the new conditions more dynamically and effectively."

In the interview, Luhovy, who is also a member of the CPCZ Central Committee (although he is not identified as such by the paper), first reports on the development of his VHJ (saying that it employs 82,000 people, 5,700 of them in its "scientific-research base," and produces Kcs25 billion worth of goods a year) and on its plans to modernize its management structure and technological base. In this connection, he criticizes the current economic mechanism for preventing more pronounced technological progress.

Asked whether the plans of his VHJ to promote automation do not run up against problems caused by the current "rules of the game," Luhovy says: "Yes, we know about these problems. As long as automation involved only the introduction of small workshops with robots or the automation of a relatively small part of production, the enterprise did not feel them so acutely. However, when the overwhelming part of physical and mental work becomes automated, the indicator of adjusted value added begins to 'operate' against the enterprise. This is a paradox which, if not dealt with, will delay the solution of tasks in the spirit of party bodies' resolutions. For example, the smaller the share of human labor in production, the lower is the indicator of adjusted value added and the worse the economic result of the enterprise, with all the consequences, of course. It is then only natural that the enterprise will not do what is disadvantageous for it."

Giving a specific example, Luhovy then says: "In the Heavy Engineering Plant [ZTS] in Bratislava, we would like to increase the production of hydraulic cylinders from 180,000 to 750,000. By applying new, highly productive technology, we would be able to reduce the need for production workers from the present 644 to 200 persons. With the technology currently in use, we would need 2,680 workers for the same increase in production. Labor productivity would hence increase more than tenfold, thus also yielding other economic benefits. However, we would be allowed to keep only a negligible, paltry part of these benefits. It would take us 353 years if we wanted to finance the new investments with these retained earnings! How, then, is an enterprise supposed to observe the principle that it must itself create sufficient resources to finance its needs?" The interviewers agree that, indeed, such regulations "contradict any logic, practically discouraging enterprises from fulfilling the urgent tasks of the present."

In another section of the interview, Luhovy argues that top achievers should be allowed to keep more, "not only for remuneration, but primarily for further technological development." However, he goes on to say, "the reality is different. For example, because of the absence of a binding, long-term unified price policy, the appropriate central agency was able to drain, without even saying thank you, Kcs800 million in profits which we created in excess of the planned amount. I believe that good performers should not be impeded in this way. There should be precise, long-term rules of the game that would define which portion of surplus profits can be used in the area of material incentives, what can be earmarked for the development fund, and what should be remitted to social funds. Without this certainty, progress is bound to limp...."

Luhovy also advocates a "more intensive integration of VHJs in foreign trade" without "interfering with the state's monopoly over foreign trade" as well as producers' "much more active involvement in commercial activities." Giving an example, he says: "Why should, for example, an enterprise director who has prepared an economically efficient program of fuel and energy conservation, a program that his own production would ensure, not be allowed to take a credit of Kcs500,000 at the district branch of the Czechoslovak State Bank, without having to go through tedious approving procedures, without requiring, in fact, any approval of administrative agencies at all? After all, it really should not be necessary to have such matters approved by several central economic agencies. Unfortunately, we know from our own experience that such approvals are required."

In this interview, Luhovy also explains the reasons that prompt enterprises, VHJ's, and sectors to "leave their backdoor open" in submitting draft plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He notes that a "good manager must always operate with certain contingency reserves" and corroborates this with the following story: "As a young engineer I was in charge of the metallurgical plant in Dubnica. The planned target was to produce 18,000 metric tons of forged pieces.

Comrades from the planning commission then came and began to 'prod' me, arguing that it was workers' money that enabled me to study and asking whether we could not produce 22,000 metric tons. They were basically right, society needed it, so I did not argue with them. Together with the working people and in close coordination with the party organization, we looked for ways of producing the additional 4,000 metric tons. In the end, we did not fulfill the tougher plan and produced 'only' 21,600 metric tons of forged pieces. By doing so, we became bad fellows; we became nonfulfillers. Credit was given to those who had 'more objective causes.' Why do I tell you this? Because similar cases also happen today."

In concluding, Luhovy reiterates his call for more coherent regulations and for the abolition of those regulation that "make the already complicated situation even more intricate."

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DEFICITS OF STATE FARMS

AU051910 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Jana Janku report: "Differences in the Economic Performance of State Farms; Session of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] convened in Bratislava yesterday. The session, which was chaired by Minister Stefan Ferencel, chairman of the SSR People's Control Committee, dealt with a report on the results of a review of the efficiency of investments in the agricultural production of state farms and with the causes of unjustified differences in the economic performance of state farms.

The review revealed that, out of the total number of 66 state farms supervised by district agricultural administrations, 35 were classified as lagging at the beginning of this 5-year plan. In the course of the past 5 years, only 6 of them have overcome this lag.

This is only a partial positive result. When we compare some indicators of economic performance between state farms and united agricultural cooperatives, additional negative data become apparent. For example, in the preceding quinquennium [1976-80], agricultural production per hectare of agricultural land -- which is an objective indicator expressing the intensiveness of production -- was Kcs816 lower in state farms than in united agricultural cooperatives. In the current quinquennium [1981-85], this difference has even increased, to Kcs365. Considering the fact that state farms have 355,633 hectares of agricultural land, this difference represents annually approximately Kcs385 million worth of agricultural production. A similar picture speaking in disfavor of state farms emerges when we compare profit per hectare of agricultural land. If state farms achieved at least the same profit as united agricultural cooperatives, they would have annual resources of about Kcs348 million for distribution, either for gross investment reserves or consumption. The reality is such, however, that because of the inadequate creation of resources, state farms receive higher subsidies from the state budget than united agricultural cooperatives.

In the report and in the discussion, members of the SSR People's Control Committee dealt with the causes of lagging. Shortcomings of a subjective nature -- poor efficiency and force of enterprise management and the tediously long establishment of conditions for applying advanced forms of management and monetary incentives on the basis of actual results -- are deemed by them to be decisive.

They also critically assessed the external control of state farms exercised by district agricultural administrations and the SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food. In many cases, the situation is also complicated by unsuitable working and social-health conditions, which are accountable for the lack of interest on the part of qualified cadres, especially young people, in working in state farms.

The measures worked out by the SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food proceed from the findings acquired at the all-Slovak conference of state farms held in Nitra last year. They concern the organization of land resources, the simplification of the production structure by way of more intensive specialization, the activation of service enterprises (by way of material incentives, among other things), and other areas. What is essential above all, however, is to place competent management cadres at the head of lagging enterprises.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Meets Australian Governor

LD1311449 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Australia, was received today by Sir Ninian Stephen, the governor general. Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed him on the current state of Czechoslovak-Australian relations and on Czechoslovakia's interest in developing them further. He explained Czechoslovakia's stand on principal international issues as well as the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states aimed at improving the international situation, ending the arms buildup, and prohibiting the deployment of arms in space. Sir Ninian Stephen, the governor general, stressed that the intensification of relations between Czechoslovakia and Australia will also serve the overall consolidation of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

Minister Chnoupek also continued his talks today with William Hayden, the Australian foreign affairs minister. The ministers were united in stating that the most important task of the present is to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and to prevent the possible spread of the arms buildup into space.

Arrives in New Zealand

LD140509 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Wellington, Nov 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended today his visit to Australia and arrived on a four-day official visit to New Zealand, the third leg of his tour of Asian countries and Oceania.

He was met at Wellington Airport by officials of the New Zealand Government. He will have talks with New Zealand partners on relations between the two countries, especially in the political and economic sphere, and on main global and regional international problems.

In final talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden they noted that the visit of the Czechoslovak foreign minister significantly helped the development of relations between the two states in all spheres of common interests, was a part of political dialogue between states having different social systems and helped the process of detente.

In an assessment of the international situation the ministers stressed the importance attached by the governments of Czechoslovakia and Australia to the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva.

Relations between Czechoslovakia and New Zealand were established in 1924 and were raised to embassy level in 1976. Bilateral trade is conducted on the basis of the two countries' membership of GATT [General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs]. Czechoslovakia exports to New Zealand mainly textile products and imports wool. At talks in Wellington on May 17 this year the two sides agreed that general import policies should be liberalized.

Minister Chnoupek's visit to New Zealand reflect the interest of both sides in expanding trade, as well as contacts in the field of culture, science and technology.

Cooperation Talks Held

LD142304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to New Zealand, began talks today with Minister of State Frank O'Flynn. When evaluating the present state and perspectives of cooperation between both countries, they emphasized that no open problems or obstacles stand in the way of developing this cooperation. They described the visit by the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs to New Zealand, which is the first in the history of mutual relations, as an important impulse for the deepening and widening of mutual contacts. They were in agreement in their view on the usefulness of political dialogue for mutual understanding of the policies of their governments and standpoints on the most important international problems, and they expressed themselves in favor of more frequent consultations between representatives of the foreign ministries of both countries. During the talks they also emphasized interest in further widening mutual trade and economic cooperation and for wider exchange in the sphere of culture. Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Michael Moore, minister of tourism and overseas trade.

Returns to Prague

LD181507 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned today to Czechoslovakia from his official visit to New Zealand. He was met at Ruzyne Airport by Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy foreign minister, and by other officials.

AXEN RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN FOR TALKS

LD202156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met today with Torsten Wolfgramm, parliamentary business manager of the FDP [Free Democratic Party] Bundestag group, who is in the GDR on a fact-finding visit, for an exchange of views on current political issues. The talk centered on questions regarding the preservation of peace, preventing the militarization of space, and ending the arms race on earth.

The two men expressed hope for a successful outcome to the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Hermann Axen noted that the GDR people strongly support the policy of the Soviet Union and the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries, which is aimed at peace, disarmament, and a fundamental change for the better in international relations. The GDR is guided by this also in shaping its relations with the FRG.

Torsten Wolfgramm stressed his party's position that the two German states have a special responsibility for preserving peace in Europe. The FDP is in favor of further expanding cooperation between the two sovereign German states.

The meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, was attended by Gunter Rettner, department chief in the SED Central Committee, and FDP group member Rupprecht. Dr Hans-Otto Brauetigam, head of the FRG's permanent GDR mission was also present.

Environmental Discussions

LD202226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- Today in Berlin Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received Torsten Wolfgramm, parliamentary business manager of the FDP Bundestag group, for a talk on environmental questions.

The minister informed him about the GDR's achievements and future plans for protecting water reserves, keeping the air clean, and treating waste products. The talk was attended by Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent GDR mission in the GDR.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS RECORD YEAR

LD201859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0929 GMT 20 Nov 85

["GDR Agriculture Minister: 1985 Brought Record Results" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- In 1985 11.6 million metric tons of grain were harvested in the GDR. The average yield per hectare was 4.6 metric tons, for wheat 5.26, and for barley 4.93. The yield and the total production -- over 10 million metric tons for the fourth time in a row -- are the best results so far since the GDR's existence. This was stated by Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Wednesday, [20 November].

The average yield for the 1976-1980 5-Year Plan-Period was 3.58 metric tons of grain. Between 1981 and 1985 this increased to an average of 4.13 metric tons per hectare. With an average yield of 7.51 metric ton, the publicly owned farm of Saatzucht Schwaneberg (Schwaneberg seed productions) on the Magdeburg Plain achieved a new record result in the GDR.

For potatoes an average of 25.6 metric tons per hectare was achieved for the first time. For fruit and vegetables, in comparison with the average of the last 5 years, 184,000 metric tons and 164,000 metric tons more respectively had been made available for customers by 10 November.

The supplies of beef cattle to the state increased by 4.9 percent and of milk by 3.2 percent as compared to 1984.

The primary source of growth is proving to be the efficiency of the socialist production relations in the form of cooperative farms (LPG) and publicly owned farms (VEG) as the basic units of agricultural production, Bruno Lietz writes. The picture of agriculture was characterised by the 1,140 LPG's for plant production, the 2,792 LPG's for animal husbandry and the 468 VEG's and their cooperative establishments.

Their common effort in 1,190 cooperative undertakings, their assumption of a leading role in the economy through their councils with judicial autonomy and sole economic responsibility for the partners, offers favorable conditions to do more justice to the unified agricultural reproduction process. These cooperative relations made an important contribution to further progress in the comprehensive intensification, especially through the use of scientific-technological progress and other qualitative growth factors.

One means of increasing the field of influence of science and technology is proving to be the work with maximum yield and maximum performance conceptions. These contain scientific knowledge gained by practitioners and researchers jointly as well as tried and tested farming experience.

The result is progress in improving soil fertility, through the increased use of organic substances, for example. The irrigation area in the GDR increased by 185,000 hectares up to the end of October. By this means an additional 17.7 percent of agricultural land can be cultivated.

The 20 new types of grain with improved yield, resistance, and utility value characteristics, which were handed over for practical use between 1982 and 1985, have been sown on more than a third of the grain area this year, the minister said.

In this context the state of training in agriculture was of great significance. More than 90 percent of the cooperative farmers and workers have now concluded vocational training or a technical college or university course. The high level of qualifications of the female employees is especially noteworthy.

In agriculture, too, the use of microelectronics and biotechnology is gaining in importance. The rapid utilization of microelectronics, computer science, and communications technology offer revolutionary possibilities for guiding processes in plant and animal production.

The minister noted that in all these projects research cooperation in general and with the USSR in particular is acquiring increasing importance. The bilateral long-term program on the development of cooperation up to the year 2000 contains important tasks for agriculture and foodstuffs economy. The Presidia of the GDR and Soviet Academies of Agricultural Sciences discussed their implementation together in Kiev in the middle of October 1985.

The agricultural policy of the SED has proved its worth, Lietz summed up. That has been proved convincingly for everyone by the noteworthy development in the 40 years since the democratic land reform took place.

KRENZ RECEIVES BULGARIAN PROSECUTOR GENERAL

AU142107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [12 November] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Professor Kostadin Lyutov, prosecutor general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee.

During the cordial meeting Egon Krenz praised the traditionally fraternal relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Professor Kostadin Lyutov stressed that the realization of the direct interconnection between strengthening socialism and securing world peace also determines the ideas and actions of people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This realization is also reflected in high labor achievements and in the consolidation of the socialist states' power.

Participating in the talks were Guenter Wendland, GDR deputy prosecutor general; Klaus Orgenicht, head of the SED Central Committee department for state and legal matters; as well as Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

AXEN SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH INDIAN DELEGATION

LD201742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- The SED and the Indian National Congress want to cooperate more intensively and jointly to systematically work more effectively to strengthen peace and to increase security in the world. This was agreed in talks in Berlin on Wednesday [20 November] between Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and members of a delegation from the Indian National Congress headed by Oscar Fernandes, general secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

Axen and Fernandes assessed the meeting as an expression of the constantly deepening fruitful relations between their parties and countries, which are based on jointly held views and actions to safeguard peace, to guarantee national independence and democracy against racism and apartheid, and for a new international economic order based on democratic principles.

Fernandes explained India's efforts to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the country and to further accelerate social and economic development.

He welcomed the GDR's efforts to unite all the forces of goodwill and realism in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the extension of armaments to space.

Axen said the SED pays tribute to India's active efforts to preserve world peace and develop mutually beneficial international cooperation. The SED supports the pioneering proposals contained in the two statements by the six heads of state and government from four continents, which aim to freeze nuclear weapons, prevent the militarization of space, and for general and complete disarmament.

At the conclusion of the discussion the two politicians signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the Indian National Congress in the coming years.

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ON INDIAN VP'S VISIT

AU130931 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Nov 85 p 6

["Joint Press Statement on the Official Visit of Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Vice President of the Republic of India, to the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of the Republic of India, paid an official visit to the GDR from 5 to 9 November 1985 at the invitation of the GDR State Council.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the guest for a friendly talk. He briefed the Indian vice president on the initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Ramaswamy Venkataraman explained India's efforts to secure the unity and territorial integrity of the country and to further accelerate social and economic development. The participants concurred that currently there is no more urgent task than to preserve peace for mankind and to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. They paid tribute to the high level of the close friendly relations between the two countries. Ramaswamy Venkataraman conveyed most cordial greetings and best wishes of Indian President Giani Zail Singh, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, which were returned in kind by Erich Honecker.

On behalf of Indian President Giani Zail Singh, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Ramaswamy Venkataraman once again extended an invitation to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to visit India at a time convenient to him.

The GDR statesman expressed his joy at the invitation to visit India to the Indian Vice President and accepted it with thanks.

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, met with Ramaswamy Venkataraman for an exchange of ideas.

Vice President Venkataraman laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin for the victims of fascism and militarism. He met with the mayor of Berlin and signed the Golde Book. Egon Krenz and Ramaswamy Venkataraman were present at the festive naming of a street in Berlin, the capital city of the GDR, in honor of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Indian politician acquainted himself with the building of socialism in the GDR. He visited the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk and the enterprises of socialist industry.

Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of India, had an extensive exchange of opinions on the development in their respective countries, the relations between the GDR and India, as well as topical questions of international policy. The talks were characterized by a cordial atmosphere and took place in the spirit of close traditional friendship.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that longstanding fruitful relations between the two countries are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They stressed the interest to consolidate and develop the political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological cooperation.

The Indian vice president expressed his admiration for the significant successes which the GDR has achieved in overcoming the destruction caused by World War II, as well as for its efforts to achieve further successes in all fields. The deputy chairman of the GDR State Council in his turn expressed the GDR's high esteem for the most recent initiative of the Indian Government for strengthening the unity of India and for accelerating economic development.

Egon Krenz and Ramaswamy Venkataraman emphasized that the GDR and India have concurrent or similar positions on important international questions. They are convinced that in view of the current complicated international situation, a further consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and India would be an important contribution to improving the international climate. Both politicians shared the concern about the nuclear arms race in the world and the lasting climate of tensions and confrontation and called for making all possible efforts to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, to prevent an arms race in space and to halt it on earth.

The two sides welcomed the summit meeting agreed upon by the USSR and the United States and expressed the hope that it should lead to positive results.

The GDR politician termed the statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries made in October 1983 in Sofia a specific road to peace and security for all peoples, which could initiate a genuine turnabout in the Geneva disarmament negotiations and a thorough improvement of the entire international situation. The Indian vice president acknowledged with satisfaction the effort of the socialist countries to improve the international situation.

Ramaswamy Venkataraman explained India's active efforts as a country that is committed to world peace and to a successful international cooperation, as well as a chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to strengthen the forces of peace and friendship and to set up an international economic order based on equal rights. He stressed the appeal of the January 1985 Declaration of Delhi for worldwide efforts for the promotion of peace through a reduction and ultimately the elimination of armaments which threatens to destroy the world.

Egon Krenz paid tribute to India's active role in the struggle for the preservation of world peace and the development of a mutually advantageous cooperation. He expressed appreciation for the efforts of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, which are aimed at freezing nuclear weapons and at general and complete disarmament.

He also welcomed the message of the six signatory states of the "Declaration of Delhi" to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and to U.S. President Ronald Reagan as an important and useful step to mobilize world public against the danger of a nuclear war. He also stressed that the Nonaligned Movement constitutes an influential power and that the GDR supports its effect aimed at peace and detente.

The Indian vice president expressed his appreciation of the active peace policy of the GDR and of its beneficial influence on the international political climate. He paid tribute to its efforts to promote the merger of the forces of goodwill in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the danger of nuclear war and the further expansion of the arms race.

In their exchange of views on consolidating peace and security in the various regions of the world, the two sides called for a reduction in tensions and for a solution to the unsolved problems by means of political will, composure and the respect for the legitimate interests of all sides concerned, free from external interference. They stressed the consistent support by the GDR and India for the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national independence, the elimination of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism as well as against external aggression or aspirations to hegemony.

They emphatically denounced Israel's aggressive acts in the Middle East and the policy of oppression of South Africa's regime, which constitute a serious threat to world peace and international security. The two politicians endorsed convening an international Middle East conference under UN patronage with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They regarded the unreserved implementation of the UN Namibia resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 435/78, as the only realistic basis for the independence of Namibia. They welcomed the initiative of the Contadora states as a constructive contribution to solving Central American problems.

The two sides reaffirmed their will to support all steps -- including the convening of the conference proposed by the United Nations on this question -- which serve the purpose of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. They stressed the need to transform international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis.

Vice president Venkataraman expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded to him in the GDR.

CPCZ'S INDRA PRESENTS AWARD TO SINDERMAN

AU142112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [12 November] the CSSR Order of Friendship was presented to Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR's People's Chamber. The order was presented by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

It had been awarded to Horst Sindermann on his 70th birthday by CSSR President Gustav Husak at the recommendation of the CPCZ Presidium for many years achievements in developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech, Alois Indra pointed out the tireless work of the awarded for developing multifaceted relations and fruitful cooperation between the two nations' representative bodies of the two fraternal states.

Horst Sindermann very cordially expressed his thanks for the high award bestowed on him. He said it also obliges him in the future to promote the relations between the GDR and CSSR peoples which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Present were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; and other personalities of the GDR's social life, including Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

After the festive award ceremony CSSR Ambassador to the GDR Pavel Sadovsky gave a reception in honor of the Federal Assembly delegation. The guests included Horst Sindermann, Egon Krenz, Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, Kurt Nier; chairmen and members of party groups and People's Chamber committees; as well as other personalities of GDR social life.

WREATHS LAID AT TROEBITZ JEWISH CEMETERY

AU122124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Finsterwalde (ADN) -- On Thursday [7 November] the Federation of Jewish Communities in the GDR commemorated the millions of victims of fascist racist persecution with the placing of wreaths at the memorial to the victims of fascism at the memorial cemetery in Troebitz, Cottbus Bezirk. Participating in the event on the forthcoming 47th anniversary of the fascist pogroms of Jews were, in addition to GDR citizens of Jewish faith, rabbis and other guests from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, the USSR, Hungary and West Berlin. The wreathplacing delegations, which were led by Federation President Helmut Aris, were joined by representatives of state organs and of social life of the Bezirk as well as by hundreds of working people, Pioneers, and FDJ [Free German Youth] members from Troebitz.

Referring to the 10 commandments of faith in which respect for the human life is evinced, Senior Rabbi Dr Odon Singer from Budapest pointed out that his Hungarian homeland, just like other socialist countries, is united in endorsing peace on this world. At the behest of the state secretary for church affairs Dr Hans Wilke said words of commemoration at the Jewish memorial cemetery.

Wreaths Laid in Dresden

AU121826 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the anti-Semitic pogrom night of 1938, the Jewish victims of fascism and war were commemorated in the GDR on Friday [8 November] at sites of admonition and pledge [Staetten der Mahnung und Verflchtung].

Wreaths and bouquets were placed at the stele in Dresden, which, in that Elbe city's center, is a reminder of the destroyed synagogue. Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR, representatives of the National Front, and of public of life in the Dresden Bezirk, as well as guests from the GDR and from abroad honored the memory of the millions of Jewish citizens who were killed by the terror regime of fascism and racism.

HAGER ADDRESSES EDUCATION MINISTRY CONFERENCE

LD181122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Erfurt, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The 10-form general polytechnical secondary school and the other educational institutions have their firm, indispensable place in the socialist society. Their construction and successful development are proof of the far-sighted education policy of the SED and its clear aims. This was stated by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the final address at a conference held by the GDR Ministry of Education.

"The results of education and training depend to a great extent on the teachers' political consciousness of responsibility and standard of education. The trainers of teachers play a great part in shaping these qualities," he said. With the new curricula, which will be in existence at the end of the eighties for all classes, subjects and levels in the general school, the teachers will have the best possible preconditions at their disposal to pass on high education and qualified communist training to young people in their teaching.

"This conference takes place prior to the 11th SED Congress, the preparations for which are already determining social life in our country today," he said. "The 11th congress will comment on the new questions which result from the present international situation and from the level of organization of the developed socialist society which has been achieved." Many tasks were outlined precisely at the 10th congress and the Central Committee meetings. The party program passed at the ninth congress, however, proved itself in every respect, both in its domestic and foreign policy orientation. "In other words, the social idea of our party corresponds to the requirements of our times and the interests of the people of the GDR."

In its firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR is making its effective contribution to the formation of a broad coalition of reason and realism to stem the growing danger of war. At the dividing line between the two world systems, it is fulfilling its historic responsibility to do everything possible to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil. The fight for the protection of peace was founded on the socialist community of states and their economic power, to which the GDR is making a weighty contribution to its growth. "Therefore, our delegation in Sofia was able to state that the GDR supports all measures to speedily realize the complex CEMA program in order to increase the economic importance and political influence of socialism in the world, and to push CEMA to the top ranks in the world in decisive areas, especially through the joint mastery of key technologies," Kurt Hager said.

This consistent peace policy of the GDR, which is based on visible successes, has met with high esteem internationally.

"As is known, the humanistic aims, models, and values of the working class and their Marxist-Leninist party -- peace and international understanding, liberty and social justice, human dignity and humanity -- are state doctrine in our country."

The humanistic character of our state also finds concrete expression in its openness to the world, and in its desire for friendly relations with all peoples of this earth and for active solidarity.

The intellectual change and cultural renewal of the people also reflected in it are among the outstanding achievements of the GDR. "One of the fundamental tasks to which we are all committed consists of always keeping these historic achievements in mind and of deepening their understanding among our citizens, especially the young," he stressed.

Finally, Kurt Hager said, addressing all teachers' trainers: "You bear a great responsibility for the development of education in the GDR and thus for the future of our people. Society and the party place great trust in you. We are certain you will show yourselves worthy of this trust."

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS PAY TRIBUTE TO SOVIETS

LD202322 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The Free German Youth [FDJ] and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization paid tribute today to meritorious young Soviet citizens and members of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. At a friendship meeting to mark the 67th anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, described the friendship between the two youth organizations as being strong and firm. USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov recalled the deep roots and traditions of German-Soviet friendship. The youth of the GDR and the Soviet Union stand side-by-side today in the struggle for peace and the building of socialism.

BRIEFS

TOYS, CLOTHING FOR NICARAGUA -- Rostock 16 Nov (ADN) -- The first shipment of solidarity goods for the children of Nicaragua left Rostock harbor by ship on Saturday [16 November]. Many thousands of Nicaraguan children are to receive a friendship gift from the GDR by Christmas. More than 100,000 packets and parcels with clothing and toys for Nicaraguan children have arrived in Leipzig at the collection center for the solidarity action run by the children's magazine BUMMI and the GDR Solidarity Committee. With the support of numerous helpers and Leipzig enterprises the many donations are being sorted and prepared for shipment by sea. BUMMI and the Solidarity Committee thank all children, parents and kindergarten staff for their kind donations and letters. The result of this new action proves once again the great sympathy and solidarity of the citizens of the GDR for the befriended, fighting Nicaraguan people. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 16 Nov 85 LD]

AID, HOSPITALIZATION FOR ANGOLANS -- Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- Forty Angolan citizens, among them Armed Forces members, arrived in the GDR on Saturday evening [16 November] for medical treatment. After arriving at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the patriots were taken to the Charite Hospital in Berlin and hospitals in Bad Dueben and Saalfeld. The Angolan patriots were wounded, some seriously, while protecting the population from South African acts of aggression and combating the armed counterrevolution. On its outward flight the special Interflug plane carried a consignment of medicines, medical equipment, powdered milk, and other articles to Luanda. This aid for the allied African country was in response to a request from the Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2153 GMT 19 Nov 85 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENEVA SUMMIT TALKS

Dailies' Coverage

LD201121 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- The Wednesday's [20 November] issue of central papers carry front page reports by their special correspondents on the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva. The reports write about the events of the first day, adding commentaries on them.

"NEPSZABADSAG," quoting high-level Soviet experts, states that the success of the Geneva meeting cannot be measured by the signing of any agreements but by the beginning of the process of improvement in relations.

"MAGYAR HIRLAP" correspondent was informed by a Soviet expert that if the Americans, breaking the news-ban, transude genuine information, they will receive an adequate answer.

The correspondent of "MAGYAR NEMZET" is of the opinion that news-ban is a promising phenomenon. It indicates that very serious talks are under way, with efforts for principled agreement. The correspondent was informed that the parties had recently discussed further proposals on arms reduction and guessing started about the possibility of the signing of a principled or skeleton agreement, similar to the one signed in Vladivostok.

'Positive Direction' Reached

LD211107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] In Geneva the Soviet and the American leaders have announced that they have agreed on speeding up negotiations on the nuclear and space arms reduction. They agreed that neither of them will strive for military superiority. The joint statement points out that differences of views remain in several critical questions; nevertheless, they agreed that they will maintain contacts. General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan will meet again in the very near future as they mutually accepted invitations to each other's countries. The date of these meetings has not yet been fixed. They have also agreed to conclude bilateral agreements on civil aviation, on the establishment of consulates in New York and Kiev, and on other topics. Agreements on cultural exchange and air safety in the northern sector of the Pacific Ocean are being prepared.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have described to journalists the results of the talks of the past 2 days. The general secretary of the CPSU described the negotiations as useful, in the course of which, as he said, they reviewed the questions of armaments in space and on the ground, the shaping of bilateral relations and regional questions. The atmosphere of the summit itself was positive, Gorbachev said, but one must be realistic and it must be said that so far the summit has brought no concrete results. At the same time both sides agreed that the talks must continue and that the work would continue at the Geneva disarmament conference, Gorbachev said. He added that if we want to achieve something that needs great work, the Soviet Union is ready for this in the interest of achieving results in a responsible manner to the benefit of all peoples of the world.

Ronald Reagan, in his short speech, also emphasized that the concrete results of Geneva will become tangible in months or even years. He added that the most important thing is the establishment of trust which must be based on deeds instead of words.

The negotiations laid down a good direction for the joint work and will hopefully create the base for very intensive contacts between the two countries. The United States hopes that it will be possible to successfully reach results in the future in respect to the questions of reducing armament and the peaceful solution of regional problems. Finally, Ronald Reagan spoke about the fact that he intends to work hard and take every opportunity to reach results in these questions.

Agreement on 'Minor Issues'

LD202222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] A news blackout is still in force in Geneva, but some information about the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has filtered out. Our special correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

The Geneva summit has formally ended, but its outcome will probably only become known in an hour or two or as late as Thursday [21 November]. General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan spent about 4 hours today at the negotiating table during one-on-one and plenary meetings in the Soviet diplomatic mission.

The atmosphere continued to be good. The two leaders, as the U.S. spokesman described it, understood each other. This does not mean of course, as Reagan himself noted, that all their substantial disagreements have been resolved. Nevertheless, the two sides made good progress during the course of the day and, according to U.S. spokesman Speakes, they reached agreement on many issues. But, during the time at their disposal, they were unable to reach agreement about the form and content of the report they should give about their meeting. They therefore instructed their colleagues at the end of the afternoon's session to discuss these questions and to submit their conclusions at the dinner this evening which is to be hosted by Reagan and his wife at their residence in honor of Gorbachev and his wife. The spokesman was not prepared to go into details, referring to the fact that the news blackout has not yet been lifted.

Nevertheless, news has filtered out from American sources that agreements concerning issues of more minor significance are ready to be signed. But as for the space weapons' question, and this much we had expected, there are still differences of view. High-level contacts will continue in the interest of continuing with the fresh start.

Soviet spokesman Zamyatin has also affirmed that an issue that cropped up in the discussions was possible visits by the President and the General Secretary to the other's country. What sort of communique will be issued at the end of the talks, whether the two leaders will meet again before their departure from Geneva, and whether there will be some sort of a signature ceremony -- all these questions are at this moment shrouded in mystery. All I can report with complete certainty is that General Secretary Gorbachev will hold a press conference in Geneva on Thursday morning, President Reagan will report on the 12th post-war Soviet-U.S. summit meeting first in Brussels, early in the afternoon, and to his NATO allies, and in the evening he will report to the U.S. Congress in Washington.

COOPERATIVE HEALTH PLAN SIGNED WITH USSR

LD202133 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] This morning in Budapest Yuriy Fedorovich Isakov, deputy USSR health minister, and Imre Hutás, state secretary in the Ministry of Health, signed the work plan on cooperation in health and medicine from 1986-1990, as well as the protocol of the sixth session of the two ministries' permanent Working Committee for Health and Cooperation. The two countries' health experts, scientists, and doctors will pursue joint research into the more effective development of mother and child protection, and in the fields of cardiac and arterial diseases, haematology, and traumatology. They will deal jointly with the early diagnosis of malignant tumors, their therapeutic treatment, and in the next 5 years they will hold numerous joint consultations and symposiums. In addition, there will also be more mutual exchange visits by experts.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE EXCHANGED WITH SRV LEADERS

LD202144 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation agreement Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, [words indistinct] of the (?council) of ministers and Iztvan Sarlos, speaker of the Hungarian [words indistinct] a telegram of good wishes to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the National Assembly. The Vietnamese leaders also sent a telegram to Hungarian leaders on the occasion of the anniversary.

COAL SHORTAGE NOTED DESPITE PRODUCTION INCREASES

LD201155 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Summary] Hungary will have to import about twice as much coal as last year in order to meet this winter's demand, even though the country's coal mines are producing more coal than last year. In the Ajka plant of the Veszprem coal mines the Sixth 5-Year Plan plan has been completed ahead of schedule. Originally it had been planned to produce 8,669,000 metric tons. In the meantime this amount was increased by 600,000 metric tons; by the end of the year a further 50,000 metric tons will be mined. Miners working overtime are performing 15 months of work in the full year.

Mechanization has increased to 90 percent compared to 30 percent 4 years ago.

Five of the six pits in the Ajka basin are working with so-called shield-security equipment, and by next year the last of the six will also be so equipped. The coal produced here will go first and foremost to the Ajka thermal power works, but the Ajka coal mines will also provide 180,000 metric tons of fuel for the improvement of the population's supply, instead of the planned 100,000 metric tons. A further extra 80,000 metric tons will come from the other plants of the Veszprem coal mines, which means that this region will provide a total of 800,000 metric tons for the fuel and building materials enterprise sites this year, instead of the planned 640,000 metric tons.

SZOT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNIONS' ROLE

LD201326 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 2055 GMT on 19 November broadcasts a studio discussion program entitled "Sixty-Six," held before an audience of 66 people, presented by Janos Ban, who talks with SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] Secretary Sandor Nagy.

Ban opens the program by saying, "Questions of many kinds, with many ramifications, have poured into our editorial room. They show that people are interested in the role played by trade unions in our society and also that they expect a great deal from the trade unions. I would like to introduce our guest, Dr Sandor Nagy, secretary of SZOT."

Dr Nagy agrees that this shows a growth of interest in the trade unions and also that it reflects the problems of the complex times in which we live. Ban then refers to the 15 November SZOT-government meeting and asks the audience to vote on the significance of the debate: 34 say the debate is significant, 30, insignificant. Dr Nagy mentions he took part in these discussions, and explains in general terms their usefulness, with reference to the communique issued after the session.

Unidentified members of the audience raise the topic of the trade unions' right of veto. Nagy, in response, says, "I consider this important, now that it has been raised, because in Hungary this is a very important and major tool of the trade union movement. The right of veto, or the right of objection, means in essence that a given state measure -- let us say a very important measure or a measure that affects just the plant or a few people -- must be suspended with the declaration of a veto; it may not be implemented. To give some idea of this, in 1983 an X number of basic trade union organizations availed themselves of this right in 327 instances. As we consider this matter to be serious, we have exact figures. In 1984 they used the right of veto on 165 occasions. We do not have a figure for 1985.

Ban asks, "but what about the right to strike?" to which Nagy replies, "In Hungary there are no legal regulations on this issue; therefore, the law does not regulate either the conditions or in what circumstances this can be invoked, and there is no rule of law for its opposite either -- that is, a rule banning the right to strike in Hungary. The Hungarian trade union movement believes that there is something very, very wrong if the right to strike, or striking, is needed to make it felt that there are differences of opinion, whether locally or nationally. Therefore, I could say that it follows directly from this that we strive to do everything in order that such an extreme manifestation -- I am thinking now of the word in its political sense -- should not need to be brought to bear. Fortunately, in Hungary today this, the practical side of the issue, is not topical. On the other hand I would add that we know of instances, of a few examples in past years, where, in one or another enterprise, in one or another plant, it seems that the leaders concerned were not able to resolve serious situations with the necessary soberness, and where at these places -- for a short, brief, or long time -- people stopped work."

The audience then votes on the position of the trade unions in enterprises' independence. Seven people say that this position is weaker than it was, and 38 say that it has remained unchanged. Dr Nagy says that the growth of enterprise independence and the establishment of enterprise management councils, will not in any way weaken the role of trade unions. Voting on the distribution of enterprise funds, 30 people vote that the trade unions should support technical development; 22 wages, and 13 social policy. On wages distribution, 44 people vote that the trade unions make their voice heard adequately, while 21 think it to be insufficient.

Sandor Nagy comments that the country's and the trade unions' objectives in the next plan period are the reduction of foreign debts, scientific-technological development, the raising of the real value of wages and incomes, and the settling of a series of sociopolitical issues. He notes that at present the per capita social fund is 840 forints, which the trade unions strive to maintain as a minimum, and if possible to raise it to 900 forints at least.

The audience then votes on enterprise work collective participation; 45 people do not want to take part, while 15 vote in favor. Participants involved in enterprise work collectives then discuss advantages and drawbacks. Dr Nagy volunteers the information that at present about 50,000 people are engaged in nonenterprise work collectives and a few hundred thousand in the enterprise work collectives. He says that this significant number compared to the total of those employed in industry. He adds that naturally the trade unions are in favor of harmony between performance and earned incomes in enterprise work collectives, a harmony that does not yet exist throughout, which naturally annoys public opinion. In addition, the trade unions also prefer people to be able to earn their living during their main working hours, he said.

Ban says that a viewer's letter has raised a point which leads to the question of whether there could ever be unemployment in Hungary. Nagy replies "my opinion, my personal opinion and strong conviction -- and I think that many people share this view -- is that we must not make friends with the thought of unemployment. Not because this is some kind of religious precept -- let there be no misunderstanding -- or that we have said in the framework of some kind of sermon that in socialism there can be no unemployment, but because I think that if we think responsibly and with a sober mind we will not accept the numerous moral, human, economic, political and the million other consequences which would go with a certain degree of tangible unemployment."

A vote among the audience is then taken on the issue of pensions; 43 people vote that they should be lower but should retain their value, 4 are satisfied with the status quo, and 19 think that they should rise to the degree that the country's economic situation permits. The program ends with a discussion on pensions still in progress.

SPANISH KING RECEIVES ISTVAN SARLOS FOR TALKS

LD202113 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid -- King Juan Carlos of Spain has received Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, who is currently in Spain on an official visit. The matters discussed at the meeting included the Geneva summit, international affairs, and Hungarian-Spanish relations.

VARKONYI CONGRATULATES NEW ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

AU141500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] A greetings telegram was sent by Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Ilie Vaduva, on the occasion of his appointment to become the foreign minister of the SR of Romania.

FURTHER ON RESPONSE TO SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

Leaders Look Relaxed, Pleased

LD201436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Here follows a conversation: The world is interested in this conversation, although it is absolutely confidential, and cannot be eavesdropped on, nor listened to. Our correspondent Krzysztof Wojna reports on the second day of the Geneva talks:

The second, but definitely not the final day of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit has begun. It was initially planned to have the talks end this afternoon. However, rumors are getting louder that there may be an additional round tomorrow morning.

Before the talks began, both leaders posed for photographers and television cameramen. They looked relaxed and pleased, as they did yesterday. As a matter of fact the appearance and behavior of the summit participants in the brief moments when they submit to vivisection by the electronic mass media is, at the moment, the only basis for assessing the situation. The information blackout announced yesterday on what is happening behind closed doors is being closely observed by both the Soviet and U.S. sides. But this evident, good frame of mind, and the two long private conversations that were not planned -- only one such conversation, and a brief one at that, was planned -- are prompting many observers to draw the conclusion that the Geneva summit, despite the differences dividing Moscow and Washington, will nevertheless bring concrete results.

Honest, Responsible Talks Held

LD202026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, on the last day of the summit meeting, ended another round of talks which lasted 3 hours. The talks are being continued by other officials and by the advisers of the two leaders. The fourth round of summit talks in Geneva included an unexpected, long, private conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Having started at 1430 local time, it was interrupted after 71 minutes, and the leading advisers of both sides left the meeting to prepare a draft communique with experts on the summit meeting. Meanwhile, both leaders remained in conversation.

Let us add that both the morning and the afternoon meetings were preceded by private meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. They lasted longer than expected. Both sides announced that at 1000 tomorrow, Mikhail Gorbachev will attend an international press conference, to be transmitted by Eurovision and Intervision. As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, today's summit discussion was conducted in an honest, matter of fact and responsible way, on topics of concern to the USSR, U.S., and other nations.

URBAN ON SUMMIT; ALLEGED 'MILITIA OPERATION'

LD201720 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpt] [No dateline as received] At a news conference, Urban made a statement in connection with the Geneva summit. He said that the government notes with recognition the constructive approach of the USSR and fully supports the Soviet disarmament proposals.

Here are some excerpts from his replies to other questions: The AFP report on a militia operation in Szczecin, allegedly directed against persons in danger from AIDS, because it concerned criminal elements operating in homosexual circles, is untrue. The militia did not, as some correspondents reported, enter any church. In Wroclaw, A. Lenkiewicz, B. Giermek, and T. Lenkiewicz were arrested. The intention was to arrest only the first-named in connection with his lecture, given in a church, which was damaging to state interests. While he was being arrested, the others rushed to his aid and damaged the militia car. The case has been sent to court under summary procedure.

LE FIGARO ANALYZES GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO CHANGES

PM181533 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Nov 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Jaruzelski's Gamble"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Mr Messner, the new Polish prime minister, presented his government yesterday. Most of the portfolios have been allocated to new ministers (aside from Interior Minister Kiszczak and Armed Forces Minister General Siwicki), who are in general obscure technocrats and "apparatchiks."

The most important change is at the Foreign Ministry: Mr Olszowski, eliminated from the Politburo the previous day (while Mr Barcikowski remained, but lost his post as Central Committee secretary to Mr Wozniak, one of the party's most remarkable leadership members), has been replaced by an even more "hardline" figure, ideologue Marian Orzechowski, director of the Central Committee School of Social Sciences.

General Jaruzelski has certainly gotten rid of a potential rival, but he has had to pay the price by sacrificing his two aides Mr Barcikowski and Mr Rakowski (although as slight compensation the latter was elected chairman of the Economic and Social Council yesterday) to the demands of the apparatus. Moreover Mr Olszowski, a man of considerable intellectual ability, has never been the man of an apparatus which is instinctively worried by anything which exceeds mediocrity.

Mr Messner's speech was in keeping with the rather unimaginative technocrat he is. He confirmed that he would not merely carry out orders, telling Gen Jaruzelski: My government and I will continue to listen to your advice, inspiration, and directives

A Precarious Cohabitation

Aside from that, the Polish economic crisis is essentially due to the action of antisocialist forces and Western sanctions. In this connection the prime minister brandished a new threat, hinting that Poland might stop repaying its debt to countries which did not agree to normalize economic and financial exchanges with Warsaw.

Finally Mr Messner said that his government would pursue the economic reform, but it is a reform "like the one being carried out in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries...."

The Sejm's acceptance of the new Messner government marks the start of a transitional period which will only end with the party congress next May or June. Gen Jaruzelski keeps all his powers, but he has had to make a tactical alliance with the party's existing apparatus, which is more narrowminded than ever. Indeed, it comprises survivors of the Solidarity era who have glimpsed the ball and chain too closely to accept the idea of any real reform now. Can this alliance last?

It would be very surprising if that happened; and cohabitation between the head of state and the existing apparatus promises to be precarious. The strategy and objectives of the "apparatchiks" who enjoy strong support in Moscow are clear: First, they used Gen Jaruzelski and the Army to make up for their shortcomings and to restore order. Then they secured the sacking of respected people who remained within the government's sphere of influence. Finally they attacked the general's entourage, eliminating moderate politicians like Barcikowski and Rakowski, depriving the head of state of an increasing number of his strongest supporters.

The Kutuzov Method

Their aim is now to have Gen Jaruzelski elected head of state and award him the distinction of marshal: He would then be no more than a figurehead placed on an imaginary pedestal. That would be that: Things would have come full circle and the "return to normal" would be complete.

Of course, the general is too intelligent to be taken in by these maneuvers. For 3 years the existing apparatus has opposed the reforms he intends to implement. Now he has decided to devote himself fully to preparations for the party congress, free from government contingencies. His aim is to radically change the apparatus in the next 6 months (appointment of "apparatchiks" to government posts increases their influence but, by leaving gaps, can also facilitate this change). His aim is also to form an apparatus and Central Committee on which he can rely through the introduction of young militants. The general would then be in a position to implement his policy and return to his side the prominent figures who enjoy his confidence and from whom he is now forced to separate himself.

However, nothing is decided. The general is a skillful strategist who follows the Kutuzov method. He used it successfully against Solidarity before, giving it more and more ground for 16 months in every little battle and then finally counterattacking, as everybody knows, and winning the war. All the indications are that he intends to use the same tactics to gain control of an apparatus with which he now has to live, whether he likes it or not. But it is a much more difficult fight this time. It would be dangerous to underestimate the omnipresence and power, through inertia, of an apparatus which, moreover, enjoys considerable support a little further to the East.

MESSNER ASSESSES ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

LD201741 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] A conference organized by the Office of the Council of Ministers has ended in Warsaw. It was attended by representatives of central and regional administrative bodies and by academics and representatives of the judiciary, who assessed the 25-year operation of the Code of Administrative Procedure.

Zbigniew Messner participated in the conference. He stressed that the government attaches great importance to knowledge of the law, to the selection of cadres of administrative offices and state administration control bodies, and also to a positive attitude by officials to clients. Administrative employees should be noted not only for their friendly approach to the citizen, the premier said. Officials are the true implementers of state policy.

SEJM RECEIVES 1986 GOVERNMENT BUDGET BILL

LD202324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] A government budget bill for next year has been received by the Sejm. The bill envisages a state budget income of Z4.334 trillion and an expenditure of Z4.591 trillion. Because of the need for a radical reduction of the state budget deficit in 1986, a regulation has been introduced that decreases the amount of income tax rebates and depreciation allowances paid to socialised economy units.

FINANCIAL DELEGATION ASKS FOR DEBT RESTRUCTURING

LD202131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] In Paris, a Polish financial and economic delegation met with the Paris Club group, that is with representatives of the governments of 17 Western countries who are Poland's creditors. A communique published after the negotiations states that representatives of the creditor countries have agreed to advise their governments to significantly restructure the Polish foreign debt. They have acknowledged the economic and financial program adopted by the Polish Government in order to overcome the financial difficulties of our country. They considered the ending of negotiations concerning the refinancing or rescheduling the servicing of debts which are due this year as a condition for success of this program.

AFL-CIO ASSIGNS FUNDS FOR POLISH UNDERGROUND

LD202115 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] During a recent congress of the AFL-CIO a resolution was adopted which urged the U.S. Government to reject every proposal of normalization of relations with Poland and credit facilities for Polish exports. The resolution assigns further financial assistance to Polish underground activities and calls for a boycott of the legally existing trade union organizations in Poland.

In connection with the resolution, Jerzy Milewski, head of the so-called Coordinating Office of former Solidarity in Brussels, thanked AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, for supporting the anti-Polish policy of U.S. economic restrictions toward Poland, and for financial assistance for the underground opposition in Poland. This appreciation by Jerzy Milewski of the policy of restrictions is a subsequent act of collaboration of former Solidarity activists with people who consider that the worse living conditions in Polish society are, the more favorable conditions for a destructive antisocialist activity will be.

COURTS' REVIEW OF PENAL PROCEEDINGS CONTINUES

LD201936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The public prosecutor's review of penal proceedings against people arrested or sentenced for noncriminal offenses is in progress. After the humanitarian appeal by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], prosecutors and courts are making decisions on easing legal penalties concerning these people. So far, provisional arrest has been lifted, or a break in serving a sentence has been granted to 101 people, including 11 women. All those concerned have already left penal establishments.

WALESA SAYS BRANDT CAN MEET 'ACTIVISTS' IN WARSAW

LD191514 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (DPA) -- Lech Walesa, the Polish workers' leader and Nobel Prize winner, reiterated his invitation to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt to meet him in Gdansk during the latter's visit to Poland in early December. Concerning Brandt's statement to journalists in Bonn that he sees no obstacle to a possible meeting with Walesa in Warsaw but that he is unable to go to Gdansk, Walesa, in a telephone conversation with DPA, said it would be good to meet with the workers in Gdansk, "the cradle of Solidarity."

"It would be better still if the two Nobel Prize winners were together to lay flowers at the Westerplatte [World War II began with the shooting at the Westerplatte]" Walesa said. He will keep his invitation open to Brandt to visit Gdansk. Unfortunately, he (Walesa) is unable to go to Warsaw. However, if Brandt wished to meet there with representatives of the opposition, then "we have numerous activists in Warsaw who may be met with," Walesa said.

GOVERNMENT WOULD 'WELCOME' FRG'S GENSCHER'S VISIT

LD121726 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 12 -- The structural and organizational changes which are taking place in supreme Polish authorities are evidence of the stabilization and normalization of life in Poland, said Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban at his weekly press conference for foreign journalist here today.

The combining in one person of the PUWP CC first secretary's and the premier's posts was temporary and resulted from the specificity of the situation, explained Urban.

The present situation in the country does not require this any more. The government formed by General Jaruzelski in February 1981 has fulfilled its tasks, added the spokesman.

Now General Jaruzelski, as the first secretary of the PUWP CC, will be able to concentrate on party work, and first of all on the work to prepare the 10th party congress.

Minister Urban confirmed that he would remain at the post of the spokesman for the Polish Government.

Minister Urban confirmed that the new Polish Government would welcome a visit to Poland by the FRG's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The date of such a visit has not been set yet.

FORMER SEJM DEPUTY GEN JERZY ZIETEK DIES AGE 84

LD202319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] General Jerzy Cietek died at the age of 84 at the voivodship cardiological center in Zabrze. A participant of the Silesian uprisings, party and state activist, a man whose name is linked irrevocably with the history of Silesia, Jerzy Zietek was for many years a member of the Council of State, a Sejm deputy, and Katowice Voivoda deputy.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PLENARY HELD ON CADRE AWARENESS

AU152027 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The Political Council of the Ministry of Interior held a plenary meeting with its aktiv on 11 November 1985. The meeting discussed the activity of commanders and party bodies and organizations to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress on increasing the quality and efficiency of political-ideological work to raise the socialist and revolutionary awareness of cadres.

The plenary proceedings were attended by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and George Homostean, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of interior.

VACLAVIK HEADS CZECH MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Invited by Olteanu

LD191226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak People's Army delegation led by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik arrived in Romania today. The delegation has been invited for an official friendly visit by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Talks Begin

LD192146 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Talks between the military delegations of Czechoslovakia and Romania, headed by the ministers of national defense of the two countries, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, opened in Bucharest today. The agenda includes questions of strengthening the defense ability and development of cooperation of the armies of the two fraternal states. Our military delegation then visited Clinceni, near Bucharest, where it viewed the permanent exhibition of military technology.

DASCALESKU CABLES PPR'S MESSNER ON APPOINTMENT

AU152016 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania Constantin Dascalescu has sent a cable to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in which he extends -- on behalf of the Government of the SR of Romania and on his own behalf -- sincere congratulations to Zbigniew Messner on his election to that position, as well as wishes for good health and further successes in his activity aimed at socialist Poland's prosperity. The trust is also expressed that by acting in the spirit of summit talks in Bucharest and Warsaw the governments of the two countries will contribute to the constant development of Romanian-Polish relations to the benefit and in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

TONE, ATMOSPHERE OF GENEVA SUMMIT REMARKED

LD201520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1456 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 20 (TANJUG) -- Today's, third plenary session of the U.S.-Soviet summit closed here at 00:30 p.m. local time today. It was preceded by private talks between Reagan and Gorbachev lasting more than an hour. Later, U.S. press spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that the two statesmen "communicate well" and "obviously feel comfortable with each other."

U.S. Assessments 'Optimistic'

LD201442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 20 (TANJUG) -- First American forecasts of the possible outcome of the Geneva meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev are on the whole optimistic. None of the commentators however expects any specific disarmament agreements to be concluded in Geneva. Maximum that can be expected is agreement between the two leaders to steer and step up negotiations in this field, analysts here claim.

Seventy-five per cent of the Americans interviewed in pre-summit opinion polls hoped that Reagan and Gorbachev would reach agreement on [words indistinct] the percentage of those who would "swap" Reagan's "star wars" programme for a good treaty in this field was the same.

Accordingly, the U.S. side in Geneva may count on moral support from the domestic public for the adoption of decisive steps in the field of disarmament.

Nevertheless, it must also count with the very powerful institutions linked directly or indirectly with the U.S. military-industrial complex which would find disarmament not suiting their interests.

Differences Remain

LD201856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 20 Nov 85

["Geneva Summit Turning Point to 'New Process' -- by Momcilo Blagojevic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 20 (TANJUG) -- The U.S.-Soviet summit is to end with today's second, i.e., altogether fourth, plenary session of the delegations, unless it was agreed to prolong the dialogue until tomorrow morning in order to sign possible agreements on cultural cooperation and consular relations and a joint communique, or separate communiques, on the outcome of the highest level U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

The delegations' first two sessions and the two unscheduled talks of some length in private between Gorbachev and Reagan have created a "favourable atmosphere" and "cordiality" and given a "positive tone" to the communication between the two statesmen in the eyes of the world, but gave no hint of the contents of the talks behind closed doors.

So far, there has been no indication that either side abandoned its basic demands or stands held prior to the summit. The stands differ so much that they leave small hopes of a "breakthrough" in Geneva along the main lines of U.S.-Soviet confrontation, meaning, no doubt, the arms race, and specifically Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative". The Soviet side strictly avoids declaring itself on the nature of the U.S. system.

At the same time, both sides allow no doubt they are very much concerned that the Geneva summit "succeeds," even without achieving "actual results" or a "turn".

At the moment, the biggest problem was to jointly, or each side separately, formulate the degree of "success". According to the U.S. side, this would have to unequivocally include a proclamation on a "new beginning" or a "fresh move" in U.S.-Soviet relations. This also means the Soviet consent that the first move towards a "breakthrough" from the nuclear encirclement would not be demanded of the [word indistinct], but that the summit would be accepted as a new kind of U.S.-Soviet "strategic dialogue".

The two sides seem to be near to agreeing that a new summit be held next year or in 1987. As learned, Reagan has proposed that the two leaders meet again within a reasonable period of time in the United States. It has been claimed that this would most likely come to pass as such an agreement may be taken as a significant result of the Geneva summit.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ASSESSES FILIPOV VISIT

LD192247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Federal Executive Council, its president, Milka Planinc, informed the council about the course, substance and outcome of the visit to our country by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It was judged that open and meaningful talks were conducted which made a significant contribution to the further promotion of cooperation and friendship between the two neighboring socialist countries.

The Federal Executive Council also established its positions concerning the comments and proposals on the draft law on foreign currency dealings which were put forward by republican and provincial delegates in the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The council also formulated its positions on the report of the Committee for Questions of Developing Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The report deals with the draft law on determining which republics will have underdevelopment status in the 1986-90 period. It also deals with the draft law on changes and amendments to the law on the federation's fund for financing the economically underdeveloped republics' and provinces' faster development for the next medium-term plan; and with the draft law on additional funds to be received by the republics and provinces in 1986-90 period.

The council also formulated its positions on the comments and proposals on the law on changes and amendments to the law on the financing of the federation.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD202355 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The Yugoslav Presidency held a meeting today chaired by President Radovan Vlackovic. Participating in the work of the meeting, at which key problems of the social and economic development in Yugoslavia for the period 1986-90 were discussed, were also the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the highest ranking officials of the federation.

The Presidency, at the beginning of the meeting, paid tribute to the late national hero and the president of the Croatian Presidency, Pero Car. Taking as its starting point the experience so far in the country's development planning, the meeting stressed its conviction that there was a need for realism when drawing up these plans, that they should be based on real material assumptions, on appropriate systemic solutions and on effective measures of economic policy by means of which the successful implementation of the goals of socioeconomic development would be ensured. It is necessary, also, that subjective forces of society participate, first in the harmonization of interests and the creation of conditions for the plans, and then for their successful implementation. In view of the fact that there is little time until the end of the year, it is necessary to do everything possible in all federal organs, in the republics and provinces to coordinate positions and to adopt the medium-term plan in the time envisaged. But the possibility must also be left open for making changes and additions later, which depends on new factors which could be imposed by current economic trends.

At the meeting it was suggested that the plan should determine more precisely the common interests and goals which should be jointly implemented. It was considered that for the adoption of the medium-term development plan for the country, it is vital that all economic systemic solutions envisaged in the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization be adopted by the end of the year.

Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Sinan Hasani informed the presidency of the results of the recent visit of the Vice President of India, Ramaswami Venkataraman, to our country. It was assessed that the visit was a significant boost to the comprehensive development of the traditional friendly and close relations and cooperation of the two nonaligned countries. The presidency stressed the importance of the talks which had been conducted on current problems of international political and economic life.

Emphasizing the great importance of the talks just begun between Gorbachev and Reagan, the Presidency especially emphasized the assessment of Yugoslavia and India that it is necessary to involve the entire international community actively in the process of the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence and all-round development.